Mr. SUMNER and the Senator from Kentucky had

never be accepted by the Republicans, and that the Union saved by it " would not be a Union worth the

possessing."

The Machias Republican declares of the present condition of the nation, that "it is not a cause of sorrow that it has come now," and exhorts its party to The Calais Advertiser says that the Crittenden

Compromise is the only one that gains any favor, and then adds: "To this the Republicans cannot, and see

believe and hope, will not assert."

The Arostock Times declares most emphatically that the secoding States have no just cause for complaint and that all their rights have been protected and altegether "rides a high horse," on the subject of co-

The Oxford Democrat teems with urgent appeals to she Aboution element to yield not a hair's breadth.

From The Buringtos (Vt.) Times. Feb. 7.

The delegates from Vermont to the Chicago Convention, which resulted in the happy nomination of our President and Vice. President elect, assembled informally at Montpelier on Tuesday evening. After full conference, they individually and unanimously entered their protest against all concession and compromise which shall render monatory any of the principles of the Republican party as embodied in the Chicago platform, and asserted their opposition, in tota, to either of the proposition before Congress known as the Crittenden, Border State, or Adams compromise. We understand that those views were immediately communicated to our delegation in Congress.

From The Oxego (N. Y.) Times, Feb. II.

these views were immediately communicated to our belegation in Congress.

From The Ousespo (N. Y.) Times, Feb. II.

But if we must needs compromise—if the North must, set down on its marrow-bones as usual, and humbly be forgiveness for having done no wrong whatever—re insist that that eccasion shall be postponed until the diamon heresy is disavowed. Let no man be compromised with who comes to us with a decial of the manionality of the Federal Government upon his lips. The abominable delusion that a State can secede at leasure from a compact she has formed must be remarked, as the indispensable preliminary to any compromise whatever. The Northern people, if we know in white graphs of their spirit and their loyalty to the Union, all never compromise on lower terms than these.

From The Poughkeepric Eagle, Feb. 12.

invihing of their spirit and their loyalty to the Union, will never compromise on lower terms than these.

From The Poughkeepric Logic, Fig. 12.

Thurlow Weed, the late leader and present betrayer of the cause of Freedom at our State Capital, is just now engaged in defending his course by showing how much it resembles that of The N. Y. Thurune in advocating an expediency candidate previous to the essembling of the Chicago Convention. We don't know but Mr. Weed may succeed in venting his spite on Mr. Greeley, but we doubt very strongly whether he is improving his own position by so doing. At that time all genuine Republican papers joined in condemning the pocition of The Tribune, just as they all join now in denouncing that of The Exeming Journal. The former is, however, much more excusable, for than the success of Republican principles was involved a signal and overwhelming trimuph. To their on entering a contest is bad enough; but to recoil and surrender all that has been gained, in the moment of victory, has not even the poor excuse of cowardice to palliate it.

From The Carmel (Putsam Co.) Free Prev. Feb. 2.

If the Free States now surrender to the insolent and dictatorial demands of the slave power they will soon have no rights that that Power will be bound to respect.

Should the Republican party compromise with the slave power, giving that power all it asks, how, afterward, could a Republican Member of Congress look a white man in the face without blushing? For one, we shall mark every Northern Member of Congress who utters the word "Yield!" If the North does compromise we hope the slave power will kick and cuff and spit upon the North, until every compromiser shall be humiliated into the dust. We hope, in case the South get all they demand, that they will treat Northerners as the most abject and service of slaves.

From The Auburn (N. Y.) Union, Feb. 11.

We must endeavor to carry Republicanism into all the States composing the American Union.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861. The Standing Committees were announced to-day in

The President received and read a dispatch from the Louisiana Convention, cordially approving of Messrs. Davis's and Stephens's designs for a seal and flag for the Confederacy. Referred.

Referred.

of the United States. Referred.

which it adopted the following, and removed secresy:

20th of March, to await and consider the action of the Peace Commissioners at Washington.

contained in the telegram of Gov. Brown that the obcitizens of Georgia vindicated, the fact nevertheless restill in the possession of Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Police. Our reporter called at Headquarters last evening, when Mr. Kennedy made the following declaration: "I still hold the ten cases, and am determined to do so, until compelled to deliver them up by legal process." The matter may be thus summed up in a single sentence: The 28 cases of muskets consigned to Alabama were delivered up last Thursday on a writ of replevin, but the 10 cases consigned to Georgia have never left the custody of the Superintendent of Police.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

MILLEMPRILLE, Feb. 5, 1861.

Col. H. R. Jackson. A. D. C.—Sir. I have demanded of the Governor of New-York the prompt delivery to my agent for D. C. Hodgkins & Sons, citizens of this State, of their guns, exised by the poince of New-York on board the Monticello, and deposited in the arsenal of that State. The demand has been delivered to Min: he has had a reasonable time and has made no reply. I am determined to protect the persons and property of the citizens of this State against all such lawless rolonics at all hazards. In doing so I will, if necessary, meet force by force. I feel it my duty is this case to order reprisal. You will, therefore, direct Col. Lawton to order out sufficient military force, and seize and hold, subject to my order, every ship now in the harbor of Savannah belonging to the citizens of the State of New-York.

When the property of which our citizens have been robbed is returned to them, the ships will be delivered to the citizens of New-York who own them.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOSEPH E. BROWN.

because it is so short. [Laughter.] Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) said if the discussion was to go on, he thought it would be better to let both sides have a chance. He had sat here and heard the trouble charged on the Republican party. He wanted the responsibility placed where it belongs—on the corruption and imbecility, irresolution, if he might not say the complicity with treason itself, on the part of a profligate power. though strict orders have been given that in no case shall the officers, crew, or cargoes be molested. The vessels will be allowed to discharge and load without profligate power.

The special order was then postponed—Yeas 23, interruption, though they will not be permitted to leave the port."

An account of the release of the vessels has already

a large family of children, is no small item. Horses also contract diseases from standing in this briny solucoming out.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) presented petitions asking Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and the Union.

WILKINSON (Rep., Minn.) presented a joint

Mr. SUMNER said he thought them wrong in every

ministered by Washington and our fathers.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Why did not he move that

Mr. SUMNER said he had voted for the resolution

Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., Ill.) -- If the Senator was se

BY TELEGRAPH. time for compromises had passed. The events now taking place all verify this truth. It is obvious that the existing difficulties can now be arranged only on permanent principles of justice, and freedom, and humanity. Any seeming settlement founded upon an abandonment of principle, will be but a miserable patchwork, which cannot succeed. It was only a short time ago, you will remember, Sir, the whole country was filled with shame and dismay, as the report came to use of the surrender of Southern forts, and when it was known that Fort Sumter, too, was about to be given up, a cry went forth from the heart of the people, by which that fortress was saved, at least, for the present. Propositions are now made and brought forward by the Senstor from Kentucky, and now enforced by a petition from the people of my own State, calling upon the North to surrender its principles—to surrender its impregnable principles of human rights, which constitute our Northern forts. It is even proposed now to surrender the principle of Freedom in the Territories—the Fort Sumter of the North. I trust, Sir, they will yet be saved, and as their safety depends upon the President, I trust that the cry will go forth from the people like that which went forth from them a few days ago, to save that other Fort Sumter when it was menaced. For myself, if I stand with many or with few, or alone, I have but one the principle of the last of the properties of the people like that which went forth from them a few days ago, to save that other Fort Sumter when it was menaced. For myself, if I stand with many or with few, or alone, I have but one the properties of the people like that which went forth from the people like that which went forth from them a few days ago, to save that other Fort Sumter when it was menaced. For myself, if I stand with many or with few, or alone, I have but

Congress.

A resolution was offered that until otherwise provided. the several officers of customs be confirmed in office.

A resolution was offered that the Committee on Foreign Affairs are requested to inquire into the pro-priety and necessity, as soon as the President is inaugurated, of sending Commissioners to the Government

The Convention then went into secret session, during Resolved. That this Government takes under its charge the questions and difficulties now existing between the sovereign States of this Confederary and the Government of the United States, relative to the occupation of the forts, arsenals, navy-yards and other public establishments; and the President of this Congress is directed to communicate this resolution to the Governors of the States.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861. The Kentucky Legislature, without doing anything of a national character, adjourned yesterday noon to the

went forth from them a few days ago, to save that other Fort Sumter when it was menaced. For myself, if I stand with many or with few, or alone, I have but one thing to say—no surrender of the Fort Sumter of the North—no surrender of any of our Northern Forts. No, Sir, not one. But the bankers and merchants throw out their fears, and they tell us the Government shall not have money if we do not surrender our principles. Then, again, Sir, I appeal to the people. I believe the American people are not more unpatrictic than the French, and only want the opportunity to show it—to come forward and relieve the necessities of the Government, as the French people recently, at the hint of Louis Napoleon, came forward with a loan composed of small sums. Our Government stands upon the aggregate virtue and intelligence of the people, and it only remains now that we should make an appeal to the aggregate wealth of the people—the farmer, the laborer, the mechanic. Every man who truly loves his country, will be willing to give of his earnings to uphold the Constitution and the national flag, and out of these small earnings, inspired by a gennine patrictism, we shall have a full treasure. These is but one time, one of the North North. THE GEORGIA GUNS .- Notwithstanding the vaunt ject of the seizure of the New-York vessels lying at Savannah had been accomplished, and the rights of the mains that the portion of muskets seized from on board and the national flag, and out of these small carnings, inspired by a genuine patriotism, we shall have a full treasury. There is but one thing now for the North to do—that is, to stand firm in their position. They may be guided by one of the greatest patriots of the age, I mean Lafayette, who, in his old age, when his experience had been ripened by time, and while looking over the unutterable calamities of the old French Revolution, said, "It was his solemn duty the Monticello, belonging to parties in that State, is French Revolution, said, "It was his solemn duty to declare that, in his opinion, they were to be referred not to the bad passions of men, but to those timid coun-sels that sought to substitute compromise for principle." Lafayette may well speak to his American fellow-citi-zens now, to caution them against any timid counsels that would substitute compromise for principles. They now await a claimant. Mr. CRITTENDEN (S. Am., Ky.) said he suppor

The Georgian view of the seizure of the New York the signers of the petition were intelligent men. When he presented the propositions he presented them as a basis of peace, but why had not gentlemen offered to wessels is given in The Savannah Republican, which states that the act was intended as a reprisal upon New-York City for the seizure of arms destined for Georgia, former reports to that effect being confirmed. word and every line.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Had the gentleman no propo-The following was the official order issued by Gov. sitions to make?

Mr. SUMNER said he had—the Constitution, as ad-

Brown:

The Republican proceeds to state that this order was

much opposed to speech-making, he hoped that he would stop and let them vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE—I will say that this is the best speech I ever heard from the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas), obeyed, and adds:

"These vessels are now in the possession of the
State, and will be held until the Governor of New-York
shall have ordered a restoration of the arms taken from
the Monticello. They are valued, we learn, at \$50,000.
Small detachments from the Phenix Riflemen, Capt.
Gordon, that corps now being on alarm duty, were
placed on board of each of the vessels as a guard,
though strict orders have hear given that in research

Nays 21.

Mr. CRITTENDEN continued—He appealed to Senators not to stand by platforms, and let the Union perish. He said we were pledged to stand by and preserve the Union. But all compromise seemed to be rejected. He believed that they must do something, or the country could not be saved. He wished to practice every forbearance he could, but why do men come here and talk of business when the Union is in danger? SALTING THE STREETS .- The City Inspector, yes terday, by order of the Health Commissioners, sent round circulars to all the heads of railroads and stage companies, prohibiting the pickling of streets with sait -a practice which all who have crossed a city railroad danger?
Mr. SUMNER said that the Senator from Kentrack during the past Winter must have felt to be a tucky (Crittenden) was not aware of his own populity in Massachusetts, and of the willingness of nuisance that ought to be abated. Among the bad effects of salt on snow, are cold feet when they get imhy in Massachusetts, and of the winnipees of the people to adopt anything bearing his name, which they so much respect, when if they had examined his propositions they would have rejected it. The Senator intimated, if he understood aright, that the propositions were not applicable to territory hereafter acquired.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that he did not consider that an essential point. mersed in the brine, followed by coughs and colds, and a great destruction to shoe leather, which, as applied to tion, unless their boofs are carefully washed after that an essential point.

Union.

Mr. DIXON (Rep., Conn.) presented petitions from
the chizens of Connecticut, in favor of the Crittenden

be printed.

Mr. CRITTZ:NDEN (S. Am., Ky.) presented a petition signed by 23,230 citizens of Massachnsetts in layor of the Crittenden resolutions. He said he honored such prople, and felt cheered by such a voice from

Mr. SUMNER with the Senator from Kentucky had voted for a propertion to print it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was understood to say if that amendment was not acceptable they would secede.

Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.) said he had voted not to continue the discussion, and would cheerfully give any if anything clee should be taken up.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) moved that the subject be postponed till next Monday. Adopted.

The Navy bill was taken up.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) said the question was whether we should make an appropriation of \$1,200,000 to build seven new steam shoops-of-war. At a time when the credit of the Government is ruined, and it could not pay private claims of a few dollars, it is then proposed to pay this large sum for war. Senators could vote a homestead bill to give homes to scoundrels and vagabonds of large cities, and could vote \$120,000,000 to build a railroad, and now they come up and ask \$1,200,000 to build steamers to coerce States. Not in the language of their cagle-eyed Senator from New-York, but of the bellicose Senator whose voice is still for war. But they talk of the enforcement of the laws. Every man says, Enforce the laws and protect the public property? We ored such prople, and felt cheered by such a voice from Massachusetts. It showed them deveted to the Union for which their ancestors fought.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) said: These petitions ask, as. I understand it, for the passage of what is familizely known as the Crittenden Propositions. Their best of polocy for this petition is their ignorance of the character of those propositions. Had they known what they were, they never would have put their navoes to that petition. Those resolutions go beyond the Breckinnidge platform, which has already been wolemnly condemned by the American people. They Joist into the Constitution of the United States constitutional grammatics of Slavery which the framers of Not in the language of their cagle-cycl Senator from New-York, but of the bellicose Senator whose voice is still for war. But they talk of the enforcement of the laws, Every man says, Enforce the laws and protect the public property. But what is public property? We have public property in London, where our Minister resides, but won't take cloops there. But have you public property in South Carolina? No, not one single particle. Fort Sumter this day is wrongfully held; and this is an act of war against South Carolina. He admitted that it was built by the Government, but he said it was huilt for the protection of the port of Charleston, and it was now frowning with gons against the port it was built to protect. The whole resolves itself to the question Has a State a right to secede? and she has actually exercised the right. Individuals in a State may commit treason, but whether a State can is another question. The Government was a multiple of units, and a State comes in a separate unit, and is an entirety. A county in a State is an integral part of a State, and if she tried to break off it would be rebelion. But a State comes in by an act of volition and can go out the same. Each State must judge for itself, if she has reason for going out, and only the enlightened indigment of the world can punish a State. No State ever was correct into the Union, nor could one be. South Carolina has as much right to Fort Columbus, in New-York Harbor, as the United States has to Fort Sunter, and as much right to attack it; and he pledged one feeble arm to act in the contingency which might arise. He commended the forbearance of South Carolina. He had feared she would be too hasty. He wanted all the States to act. He knew Missouri to be for the Union, but he meant a Union which would give protection to all. He was tired of all these petitions for union, but he meant a Union which would give protection to all. He was tired of all these petitions for union. He wanted a Union about which there would be no quarreling, and which would Joist into the Constitution of the United States of Slavery which the framers of that instrument never gave—which Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Patrick Henry, and John that instrument never gave—which washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Patrick Henry, and John Jay, if we may credit the a timony of their lives and cadulous, would have scorned. Had any such proposition been made the condition of union, this Union never could have been formed. Mr. Madison told us in the Convention that it was wrong to attempt to put in the Constitution the idea of property in man, but these propositions propose to interpolate that idea, and, practically carrying if out, they run a black line on the latitude of 360 30°, and give constitutional protection to Slavery in all the territory south of that line now belonging to the Republic; and to make the case still more oppressive, and still more impossible to be received at the North, they make it applicable to all the territory hereafter to be acquired, so that the flag of the Republic, as it moves southward, shall always be the flag of Slavery, and every future acquisition in that direction shall be Africanized, and that by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. That is about enough in this age of civilization. But that is not all. Still further, they insist upon guarantics to Slavery in the National capital, guaranties to Slavery in the National capital, and in other places within the Federal jurisdiction. Nor is this all. As if to make it especially offensive to the people of the North, and to the people of Massachusetts, they propose to despeil our colored. the people of the North, and to the people of Massa-chusetts, they propose to despoil our colored fellow-citizens of their political franchise, a long time secured to them by the institutions of that honored Common-wealth. Sir, it is for these things that these petitioners now pray. They insist they shall be interpolated in the Constitution of the United States. I have an infinite respect for the right of petition, and I desire always to promote the interests, and to carry forward the just and proper desires of my fellow-citizens. But I must express my regret that these gentlemen have the just and proper desires of my fellow-citizens. But I must express my regret that these gentlemen have missed the opportunity, after uniting in such numbers of calling plainly and unequivocally, as savers of the Union of their fathers, for two things—two things all-sufficient for the present occasion, and with regard to which I should expect the sympathies of the Hon. Senator from Kentucky. First, the Constitution of the United States as administered by George Washington, to be preserved intact and blameless in its text, without any tinkering or patching. And, secondly, the verdict of the people last November, by which Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, to be enforced without price or faltering. There is a ground upon which every patriot and loyal citizen of the land can stand, and he has over him then the Constitution and the flag of his country. You had better have that, Sir, than every patriot and loyal citizen of the land can stand, and he has over him then the Constitution and the flag of his country. You had better have that, Sir, than any scheme, device, jugglery, or hocus pocus called a compromise. On such ground, all men who really love the Union and the country, can take their stand without an "if" or a "but." I remember, Sir, on the night of the passage of the Nebraska bill, it was after midnight, I made the declaration in debate that the time for compromises had passed. The events now taking place all verify this truth. It is obvious that the existing difficulties can now be arranged only on

would have had peaceable separation. Every one of
the Slaveholoing States ongat to have gone out together. As sure as no adjustment was made, all would
go but Delaware, Maryland. and Virginia. He was
afraid of Virginia, she was so slow. Arkanass, Missouri, and Kansas would go out. [Laughter.] He
said Kansas after the hot-house plants of emigration
die out, would fall back into the arms of Missouri.
He contended that the secret object of the Republican
party was to circumscribe Slavery so as to extinguish it. He was in favor of the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, but there must
be a reaction in the public mind of the North, or else
these amendments would be goed for nothing. This
thing must be settled either by adjustment or separation. There could be no honorable adjustment unless
there was a retruction of Northern opinion. The Senate cannot amend the Constitution, and had better let
the queetion alone and attend to the regular business,
and wait for a proper adjustment. But if there was
no change of Northern opinion, he would not ask for
any Union. He deprecated war, and, in this civilized
age of the world, he thought all the difficulties ought
to be settled without recourse to arms and war. Let
the whole Southern States not together, and let them
negotiate with the North as equals, and if they cannot
agree then let there be peaceable and quiet separation.
The amendment was then concurred im—Yeas, 27;
Yays, 17—Mesers, Eigler, Douglas, Johnson (Tenn.)
and Latham voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The bill then passed. ative.

The bill then passed.

The Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) sent up a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the deplorable condition of his department, and suggesting a mode of relief. In accordance with this, Mr. Sherman asked leave to introduce from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill to enable the Secretary to accept from any State the guaranty of any stock which may be issued by the United States to the amount of public money deposited with such State under the Distribution act.

Mr. SHERMAN said if relief was to be given, the bill should be passed to-day.

Mr. SHERMAN and if reiner was to be given, the bill should be passed to day.

Mr. GARNETT (Dem., Va.), remarked as unanimous consent was required, his should not be given while he was a member of this House.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had performed his duty, though reluctantly, in reporting the bill.

Mr. BARR (Dem., N. Y.), remarked that Mr. Garnett would break up the Government, and leave it without money. without money.

The bill was not permitted by Mr. Garnett to be in-

Mr. MORRIS (Dem., Ill.) made a report from the

Special Committee on the Indian Trust Bond Robbery. He said it was unanimous. [See 6th page for the Re-

port.]
Mr. HASKIN (A. L. Dem., N. Y.) earnestly demanded the reading of the report. It explained why the trensury is empty.
The SPEAKER said this could not be done, as the Pacific Railroad bill must be first disposed of.

Mr. MORRIS said there was more in his report than
there was in the Pacific Railroad bill, which proposed

to take three millions out of the Treasury.

After noisy proceedings, it was finally decided that
the report should be read.

Mr. PRYOR (Dem., Va.) wished to know how many

members of the Committee concurred in the report.

Several voices—All of them.

Mr. PRYOR said he understood differently. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRIS said he was perfectly willing to bring up the report at any time to suit the convenience of members.

members.

JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) ineffectually endeavored to have passed a bill to enable the merchants when their vessels are responsible under the act of of 1851, for damages by reason of collision, to execute a bond with sufficient sureties in release of the vessels, and of their personal liability.

He will renew his effort on Monday.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the epate amendments to the Pacific Kailroad bill.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa) said many of the amendarr. CURTIS (Rep., lowa) said many of the amend-ments are immaterial, and are repetitions of what was already in the bill; but there was one important amend-ment—namely, providing, in addition to the extreme Southern and Central roads, for a Northern road. These roads are so far apart that they will not be com-petitors as to local trade. He was willing to adopt this amendment. If anything was wrong in the bill, it could be corrected in the next Congress. Mr. CRAIG (Dem. Ma.) ventured to any that made.

t could be corrected in the next Congress.

Mr. CRAIG (Dem., Mo.) ventured to say that under
his bill no road would ever be built, as the Senate had
proposed an improper route from the mouth of the
Kansas River by way of Fort Riley, thus cutting off

of the Senator from New-Hampshire, which expressed his idea.

The PRESIDENT announced that the hour for the Kansas River by way of Fort Kiley, thus cutting off the central belt of States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) remarked, that the Senate had made the bill more incongruous than it was before it left the House. No man could expect that the President would sign such a bill. It would be better to disagree with all the Senate's amendments and agree on the bill through a Committee of Conferspecial order had arrived.

A motion was made to postpone it.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) hoped not, as he thought the time had arrived when the practical business of the country should be attended to. He wanted the Yeas and Nays, to know who the men were that come here to make speeches that do no possible good on earth.

Mr. McCLERNAND (Dem., Ill.) agreed with Mr. Farnsworth, regarding the bill as of a log-rolling and estrous character, and not worthy of the approba-of the House. He wanted one road, and that

monstrous character, and not worthy of the approbation of the House. He wanted one road, and that
should be a central.

Mr. PRYOR protested against this measure for
which there was no warrant in the Constitution, and
which contemplated the achievement of a most chimerical object. It involved an expenditure which no
contrivance of mathematic progression could ascertain,
besider, the Treasury was bankrupt, and a mendicant
on credit of the States. He moved to lay the Senate's
amendments on the table, which was disagreed to.

Mr. SICKLES (Dem., N. Y.) replied by saying, for ten years past all the scientific ability of the country has concentrated his attention on the practicability of the route. He would accept their demonstration of its feasibility, and stand on that against Mr. Pryor's naked assertion, and the railroad will be built by American capital. The Pierce and Buchanan Administrations, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and all parties, for the last eight years, have declared in their platforms that the construction of the railroad was constitutional and practicable. Why was there no credit, as referred by the gentleman? Because the evils abrought on the land had startled it from its equantimity? Kentucky and Tennessee have spoken, and the honored Commonwealth of Virginia had just spoken. Credit will be restored with revived energy, and restore the repose of the people and Government.

Mr. PRYOR wished to say once for all that Virginia has not pronounced for submission. But that, in her abundance of magnanimity and patriotism, she will make one more effort for the preservation of the Mr. SICKLES (Dem., N. Y.) replied by saying, for

make one more effort for the preservation of the Union. Unless, however, justice and equality shall be secured to her, she will sever the bonds which now hold her to an oppressive association.

Mr. SICKLES replied that he had not ventured to be the prophet of Virginia, and would not predict what she may do, but he did affirm, that she has responded to the appeal of the Northern masses to submit the difficulties of arbitrament to reason and not passion. She has recently declared herself for the Union, and what she may declare at some future day, he knew not.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, FERRUARY 13, 1861.

Mr. LEAKE (Dem., Va.) said that Virginia is anx Mr. LEARE (Dem., va.) and that virginia is and ions to preserve the Union, if she can get justice, and if not, she will trust to her own right arm and appeal to no earthly power for aid. She has decided, by the election of 120 out of 152 delegates, in favor of Secession unless she shall obtain ample guaranties by the 4th of March. This she has determined in the most

Mr. PRYOR caused to be read a paragraph from

The Richmond Whig—called the submission organ in
the sense of certain gentlemen on this floor, but really,
in the sense of valor, the article from The Whig, while disabusing the impression abroad as to the result of the election, says: Suppose she has declared to sub-mit to a rule according to the Chicago Platform; it is a gross and pernicious error. She is determined not to remain in connection with the Northern Seates misestery assurance be given that every constitu-tional right will be recognized and perfect equality be given, free from all equivocation.

Mr. SICKLES said that the 302,000 Union men of

Mr. SICKLES said that the 302,000 Union men of New-York have met the cordial response from the peo-ple of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. It is an earnest, profound assertion of their love for the Union and confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people. Adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1861.
The President appointed Senators Ferry, Ketchum, and Connolly the select Committee on the part of the Senate to make arrangements for the reception of the President elect. Senators P. P. Murphy and Montgomery were added

to the Committee on the subject of establishing discriminating tolls.

The Senate accepted the invitation to attend the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society to-mor-

The Harlem Bridge amendment bill was reported

favorably.

The resolution of the Assembly, appointing Francis
Granger Commissioner to Washington in place of
Thurlow Weed, was announced.

Mr. FIERO moved to suspend the rules and consider

the resolution at once.
Mr. TRUMAN objected, and the resolution was laid The bill to authorize the State indorsement to United

The bill to authorize the State indorsement to United States bonds came up for a third reading.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to recommit, and advanced the opinion that as at present drawn it was in conflict with the Constitution.

After some debate the bill passed—Yeas 17, nays 7.

The bill to amend the charter of the New-York Life Insurance Company was ordered to a third reading.

The Governor's annual Message was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COLVIN addressed the Senate at length, taking as a basis of his remarks the observations of the Governor on legislative corruption, and exhibiting the alleged transactions of the purchase of the Troy and Schenetady road by Gov. Morgan, while in the State Senate, his votes in favor of the Consolidation act, and his immediate sale of the road, which cost him \$156,000," for \$300,000. The speech was a bitter attack upon the Senatorial course of Gov. Morgan.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly was occupied during the morning session in considering bills on the general orders in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of Common Schools and to supply the difficiency in the appropriation of 1860, was ordered to a third reading.

a third reading.

The bill to provide for the punishment of murder, treason, and arean was taken up. The pending question was on the motion to substitute solitary confinement for life as the punishment for hurder in the first degree in place of the death penalty.

Mr. BINGHAM argued favorably to the substitute, on the ground that there was no right to take human life; that the abolishment of the death penalty did not increase the crime against life, and that the conscientions scruples of a jury under the present law, made

increase the rime against the and that the considerations scraples of a jury under the present law, made conviction for murder a Herculean task.

Mr. BALL argued for the death penalty.

Progress was reported on the bill.

The remainder of the morning session was passed in the consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. -If the fires of secession rage at the South, they are more than offset by the patriotism of this section, as evinced by the desire on every hand to commemorate the birth-

day of the Father of the Country with more than ordinary zeal. A resolution has been introduced in the Common Council, and will undoubtedly pass, to appropriate \$1,500 for the music of such military companies as shall parade on that day. Orders have already been issued

for parades of the 1st, 7th, 8th, 11th, and 69th Regiments: and the Washington Continentals, and, no doubt, others, will follow. A military writer in one of our cotemporaries, makes

the following patriotic remarks:

the following patriotic remarks:

"We think the present an auspicious time for a parade of our citizen-soldiery, and should not wish the ensuing 22d of February forgotten. If madmen and fools at the North and South are overriding patriotism, and scoffing at the flag of our country, at least let the First Division of the New-York State Militia show to the people and the world that they have not forgotten that there was a George Washington, and that he still lines in the heart of his country sen. We care not lives in the hearts of his countrymen. We care not how the parade takes place—whether by division, by brigade, or by regiment. We want to see the Ameri-can flag borne in the runks of every battalion, with its thirty-four stars untouched!"

It is stated that several prominent gentlemen are making arrangements for a Union dinner at the Astor House, in honor of the day.

THE LATE DR. FREEMAN. - The funeral services of Dr. Alfred Freeman were attended at his late residence yesterday afternoon, Drs. Krebs and Hatfield, former asters of the deceased, officiating. A large concourse of friends gave witness to his deep hold upon their hearts and the loss they had sustained. For many years, by his moral worth, disinterested benevolence, great medical skill, earnest devotion to his profession, and untiring industry, Dr. F. had gathered one of the largest practices in the city.

The Memorial de la Loire, a St. Etienne journal, says that the question of arming the whole French army with six-shot revolvers, is under consideration. It is proposed that the infantry should carry the pistol fastened to the waistband, and the cavalry on the right of the saddle.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—RICHMOND—On Saturday, Feb. 9, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, at St. Thomas's Chutch, George F. Adams to Anna E. Richmond of this city.

CASTLE—BURTIS—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 11, by the Rev. T. S. Droowne, Mr. John Castle of Fort Ann, N. Y., to Mrs. Catharire Burtis of Erocklyn.

MANLE—WEYMAN—On Monday, Feb. 11, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Edward Kandolph Manle, esq., of Philadelphia, to Carrie H. Weyman, daughter of Edmund H. Weyman of this city.

city, REED-RUFFIN-In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 7, the Rev. C. H. Thempson, Mr. Isaac Reed of Brooklyn, N. Y to Mrs. Abby Ruffin of the same place.

SCOTT-BOYD-In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 7, b the Rev. Wm. Babbet, Mr. Walter C. Scott to Miss Elizabet

WATERS—BRUSH—At Cambridge, Vt., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, by the Rev. E. Wheelock, Azro B. Waters of Johnson, an Bella Brush of Cambridge.

DIED.

ANDARIESE—At Astoria, Long Island, on Monday, Feb. 11, Hannah Andariese, the wife of Nicholas Andariese, aged 60 years, 4 months and 1 day. BROSS—In Newaygo, Mich., on Thursday, Jan. 17, Mrs. L. A. K., wife of H. Bross, known by the nom de plume of "Lily Lea."

Les."

BOERUM—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Thursday, Feb. 7.

Rate A., only daughter of Ames and Mary Boerum, aged 7

years, I mouth and 17 days.

BRIGGS—In this city, on Monday, Feb. 11, Cyrus Briggs, jr.,
aged 19 years, 5 months and 17 days.

CORSON—On Sunday eventog, Feb. 10, Mr. Cornelius Corson,
aged 50 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his
funeral from, his late residence. Red House, corner One hund-

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Red House, corner One-hundred-and-sixth street and Second avenue, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m., without further notice.

COOK—On Thursday morning, Feb. 12, Miss Mary Cook,
Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her late brother, Mr. Edward Cook, No. 22 West Tenth street (late Amos street), on Thursday morning, 14th first, at 11 o'clock.

14th inst., at 11 o'clock.
DOUGLASS—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12. Ada E., beloved wife of W. H. Dougiass, and daughter of William Williams, aged 28 years, 2 months and 29 days.
Newark, Jorsey City, and Clinton County papers please copy.
DARLING—On Sunday, Feb. 10, Hamilton Darling, in the 70th court of his

pear of his age.

DECKER—In Brooklyn, on Sanday, Feb. 10, Amelia M., eldest daughter of Joseph K. and Emeline Decker.

EDDY—In this city, on Monday, Feb. 11, of pleuro-pneumonia, F. Rofus Eddy, only son of Samuel and Emeline A. Eddy, aged 4 years.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock,

from the house of his grandfather, F. T. Furnald, No. 22 Clinton place. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to

mouth have serrousfed the soundy you

attend.

EDWARDS—In this city, on Sanday, Feb. 10, Ruth Edwards, aged 24 years, 1 month and 18 days.

FOX—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, at 75, Emily Caroline, only child of George L. and Caroline M. Fox, aged 13 years, 5

aged 29 years, it monits and to as just a process of the process o

PORTER-On Sunday, Feb. 10, Gratia A. Porter of Springfield, Vt.

ROGERS—In Harlem, on Sunday, Feb. 10, William H. Rogersson of William and Mary A. Rogers, in the 13th year of his ago,

SEAMAN—On Monday, Feb. 11, 1861, Harriet A., wife of Richard W. Seaman, and daughter of Augustus Vradenberg, aged 25

vers.

ard W. Seaman, and daughter of Augustus Vradenberg, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family, and members of Enterprise Lodge No. 220 F, and A. M., and Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, lith inst., at 9 o'clock a. m., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. S. A. Dusenberry, No. 36 Pike street. The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

VERNON—In this city, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, Edward Vernon, General Agent of the American and Foreign Christian Union, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at bis late residence, No. 148 West Forty ninth street, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., without further notice.

WALDRON—In this city, on Monday, Feb. 11, Jacob M. Waldron, aged 27 years, I month and 13 days.

WOODRIFF — In Brocking, on Monday morning, Feb. 11.

Waldron, aged 27 years, I month and 13 days.

WOODRUFF — In Brocklyn, on Monday morning. Feb. 11,
Franklin, only son of Franklin and Mary F. Woodruff, aged 2
years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his
funeral at the residence of his father, No. 76 West Warren
street, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

Markets - CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUR.

Cash.—We hear of takes of 25 thins and Spanish at 50 50 cash.

MOLASSES—New Orleans has sold in a small way at 32 234c.
Sales of 150 bbls, at the above prices. Foreign is quiet.

METALS—Copper its firm, but quiet. We quote at 194 250c. for Minnesota and Baltimore. Iren is quiet; Scotch Fig is quoted at \$250 273.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is a little more active; sales of 550 bbls, at 35c, for Stright loss; 354c, for Shipping, and 25c, for New York Barrels. Crude is nominal. Fine Resins are inactive. Common Roch is dull; sales at \$1 20 26 12 39 300 lb, delivered. Tar is quiet; sales of 100 bbls. Washington at \$2 25.

300 h. delivered. Tar is quiet; sales of 100 bbls. Washington at \$3.25.
OILS—There is very little movement. Linseed is quiet at 50.00 Size. Crude Whale 50252c. Crude Sperm sells at \$1.00.
PROVISIONS—The Perk market is lower, the demand is of a retail character; sales of 207 bbls. at \$17.25 for New Mers, \$15 for Prime, and \$19.25 for Clear. Beef is in limited demand and is heavy, the supply is fair; sales of 50 bbls. at \$4.77 \$5 for Earts. Beef Hams are steady; sales of 100 bbls. good. Western at \$15.00 for Meats are quiet but steady; sales of 50 for at \$10.76 for Fboulders and blc. for Hams. Lard is lower and in fair request, the advances in freight and decline in exchange check the inquiry; sales of 50 bbls. at \$4.70 for Size and the first sales of 50 for the sales of 50 for at \$1.00 for Hams. Lard is lower and in fair request, the advances in freight and decline in exchange check the inquiry; sales of 50 bbls. at \$4.70 for Clay. Butter and Cheese are dull and heavy.

RICE is steady; sales of 375 fors, chiefly for export, at \$3.750 for \$15 for Clay. Butter and Cheese are dull and heavy.

RICE is steady; sales of 375 fors, chiefly for export, at \$3.750 for \$15 for Clay. Butter and 200 boxes Havana at \$3.750 for \$15 for Clay. Butter and 200 boxes Havana at \$3.750 for \$15 for Clay. Such at \$4.00 for sales, \$3.750 for \$1.750 for Clay. Butter and \$3.750 for \$1.750 for Clay. Butter \$3.750 for \$1.750 fo

SPELTER—The trade is moustace, the supplies do not offer sales, are nomical.

TOBACCO—The demand is limited, the supplies do not offer a desirable assortment; sales of 30 hds. Virginia at 14 25c.; 30 hds. Kentucky at 7;c; 110 cases Florida, and 63 bales Havana, on private terms.

TALLOW—The inquiry is quite light; sales of 8,000 fb prime.

TALLOW—The inquiry is quite light; sales of slope in prime t Spc, cash. TIN—The business is limited; sales of Banca at 20, 27c.

TIN—The business is limited; sales of Banca at 20, 27c.

WOOL—We are still compelled to report a very dull and eavy market. There is no demand of consequence from any usarer, and business is at a stand-till. The only sales we have notice are about 25,000 fb Domestic Floeces, at 35,000 medium to fine, and a lot of California on private terms.

WHISKY—The market is more active and is steady; sales of 20 bbls at 12 cm.

860 bbls. at 18c. WHALEBONE-Sales of 1,000 fb Arctic at 78c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Reported for The New-York Tribune.]

[Reported for The New-York Tribune.]

Wast Allary, Feb. 11, 1861.

Berne.—"And still they come," here we have on top of an already depressed market, 3,190 fresh arrivals, but there is no improvement in the quality, not a premium bunch in the yards. There is a plenty of buyers here, and they are taking quite freely, mostly on Eastern account, at about last week's figures, some contending that they are paying an advance, but our own opinion is, if there is any change, it is in favor of the buyer, and after comparing the sales, and examining the quality of the Cattle, think there is not difference enough between this week and last to justify any alteration in our figures:

A DI		
This week.	Last week.	Total since Jan. 1
3.190		16.19
	2.640	24.00
	.,	16
Coring week	Av. w'kly rec	'ts. Total to sam
		date last year
		13.95
9.601	2.062	29.05
******	3,007	1.98
**** 836	310	
	eral States at	nd Canada in the fo
area o	a usalawa na na na	1900
	9 Missouri	20
49	5 Kentucky	
22	1 lowa	
15	Q Canada	
	•1	2.19
	***************************************	s wands have as fol
nouted throng	n the dineren	t yarus nere as 100
		93
1.62	At Gallup s	- (T) AThermal 400
92	At Lawrence	es(E. Albany) so
annot alter ou	r list from Inst	Mesk a dilotarions
	This wee	T. TRUE MACK
	4175	41 45
	This week 3.190 4.420 75 Corling week last year. 2.943 2.961 836 e from the set 49 22 26 161 162 162 26 261 261 261 261 27 280 281 281 281 281 281 281 281 281 281 281	3,190 2,394 4,420 2,649 4,420 2,649 Coring week Av. w'kly rec last year. last year. 2,943 3,41 2,951 3,667 316 e from the several States at 1,249 Missouri. 495 Kentucky. 221 lowa. 159 Casuda. 1241 lowa. 159 Casuda tal. 1010 de different d

George Sheldon, 14 extra fat heavy State, nearly premium, at

Ocorge Sheidon, 14 extra fat heavy State, nearly premium, 1c. Ψ B., live weight, av. 1,815 fb.
Ira Snith, 39 lilinois at 4jc, av. 1,375 fb.
J. Mointyre, 49 extra Kentucky, at 4s to Ψ 1c0, av. 1,338 fb.
C. L. Luce, 45 Ohles, at 4jc, av. 1,331 fb.
Bloss & Vosburgh, 37 prime Michigan, at 4c., av. 1,259 fb.
John Simmons, 13 Kentucky, at 4gh, av. 1,659 fb.
J. D. Easton, 12 extra fat and heavy Ohlos, at 490 Ψ head, 1,856 fb. Ib. Van Houten, 15 extra and heavy State, at \$83 P head, v. 1,250 fb.
M. Marks, 32 prime Ohios at 4c., av. 1,425 fb.
B. F. Atwater's 16 Ohio, at 4c.; average 1,675 fb.
L. Bush, 16 good Kentucky at 4c.; average 1,425 fb.
Terry k. Johnson, 18 State, at 33c.; average 1,425 fb.
D. Taliman, 54 good Indian at 4c. 60 \$\psi\$ bead; average 1,5
Samt. Hensiey, 22 good Illinois at 4c., and 50c. 4* head b

iverage 1,250 lb.

A. M. Clarke, 42 Extra State Oxen at 41c.; average 1,625 lb.

Geo. M. Wells, 15 good Extra State Oxen at 41c.; average 2,625 lb.

632 lb. Geo. M. Martin, 16 Indiana, at \$58 \$\psi\$ head; average 1,525 B.

J. Martin, 16 Indiana, at \$53 \$\psi\$ head; average \$\psi\$ 1,630 B.

M. Haven, 15 Michigan at \$53 \$\psi\$ head; average \$\psi\$ 1,630 B.

Samer.—There are more offering than there is any demand for, and there is scarcely anything doing. Prices range from \$t\$ ot \$\psi\$c. \$\psi\$ Bb., live weight, for good, and 5c. for extra. We noticed sales for two car-loads of very fine once this morning, 140 head, averaging 110 B., at \$\psi\$c.; and 130 bead, syrraging 147 \$\psi\$. same time last year these same lots would have brought 6 an 6je. quick.

Live Hoes are in fair request at the decline noticed last week About 2,400 head have been sold at East Albany—Stillers 44/25c. and Corn-fed 5/2-5je. Only few selling at the outside figure.

DECESSED HOES—Supply fair, with a moderate demand. On packers here are about closing operations, having packed more than usual, seven principal houses here having cut up at least 50,000 hors. hors, coloring sales here were as follows: 35 State, average 250 fb; coloring sales here were as follows: 35 State, average 250 fb; at 74c.; 56 lgan, average 270 fb, at 6jc.

THE PRO-SLAVERY REDELLION.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

Montix, Feb. 11.—Cotton; sales of 7,900 bales at 104c. for Middling; market firm.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton declined ic.; sales to-day 1,050 bales.

ats of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

Lease.

New York. Liverpool.

New York. Liverpool.

New York. Southampton.

New York. Southampton.

New York. Glaspow.

Boston. Liverpool.

New York. Liverpool.

Liverpool.

Liverpool.

Liverpool.

Liverpool.

Liverpool.

TO ARRIVE.

Passengers Arrived

In Steamhip North Star, from Aspinusali—L. Stanford and wife, Ira P. Rankin, Col. Butler, Mrs. Maguire, J. Donohue, D. T. Murphy, Mrs. E. D. Wure, Mrs. G. M. Smith, S. H. Parker, Mrs. Newhall, J. Wales, W. H. Stovens, H. A. Nash, P. Kerby, Mrs. Newhall, J. Wales, W. H. Stovens, H. A. Nash, P. Kerby, C. C. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. A. Thurber, L. Story, G. W. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dunn, A. B. Mclivein, L. B. Joseph D. W. Hale, J. Othenheimer, F. B. Whiting, Capt. Hume and wife, G. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Eastmas, J. W. Habbard, W. E. F. Krause, J. W. Wells, A. M. Simpson, W. Digelas, A. W. Simpson, J. H. Purdy, J. E. Freeman, G. B. Charky, T. R. Wilson, Mrs. G. Brall, H. Caseball, W. L. Halsoy, 20 in second cabin and 100 in steerage.

In steamstep Adobama. from Savannah.—J. T. McGowan, G. A. Skelton, B. S. Field, Mrs. M. S. Hayden, Miss Anna Lyon, J. Elderton, Mrs. Willington, J. McKennt, J. Brandes, J. G. Row, Miss A. Atkinson, Miss Atkinson, Capt. T. Reeves, Mrs. Sumerhays and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Abrahms and child, A. F. Williams, A. Parrett, J. Schneider, P. Gorman, J. Benhami, E. Murphy, S. G. Havens, D. H. Davidson, M. Lellenthal, C. M. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. M. Leilenthal, Miss Baxter, Miss Burr, We Polley, H. M. Harlaway, G. B. Withington, J. Bröwn, Mr. Wikhisson, D. Ehrich, G. J. Germonel, J. S. Abrams, D. Solomons, A. Mosses, J. E. Davers, J. F. Fritz, J. A. Hope, A. W. Stein, F. S. Johnson, J. Williams, W. Shirley, W. F. Parker, and 31 in steerage. Stein. F. S. Johnson, J. Williams, W. Shirley, W. F. Parker, and 33 in steerage.

In steemship State of Georgia, from Sacanneh-S. P. Anderson, E. Salisbury, H. Albrecht, Mrs. R. Pomeroy, L. Chew, and in steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Richmond-H. D. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. A. Melele, P. Rand, L. L. Brickhouse, T. J. Hunt.

In bark Gazelle, from Port Spain, Trinidad-R. Spencer, of Southport, Conn.

In ser. Elizabeth Segar, from Pensacola-Mr. Tellman, Mr. and Miss Snow.

Sandy Hook. 9:57 | Gov. Island....10:47 | Hell-Gate.... 0:28

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK Fun. 12.

Cleared.

Cleared.

Cleared.

Cleared.

Stone, Liverpool, Cunard & Co.

Ship—Wm. Nelson, Cheever, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, jr.

Barks—Legatos (Br.), Hutchinson, London, W. Salem; Royal

Sovereign, Dale, Queenstown, R. Marsh; ilva, Durie, St. Thomas

and Maracallo, Maitland, Phelps & Co., Wave Crest, Harmon,

Rotterdam, E. D. Huribut & Co.; J. C. Kuhn, Moss, Antwerp,

E. D. Huribut & Co.

Brigs—Empress, Guilbert, Teneriffe via Darien, W. W. De For
rest & Co.; Isabells, Higgins, Maranham and a market, E. S.;

Corning. rest & Co.; Isabella, Riggias, Markinan and a makes, D. Corning.
Schooners—Electric Flash. Gove. Gloucester, master; Parag.
Schooners—Electric Flash. Gove. Gloucester, master; Parag.
Cathoart, Para, J. Bishop & Co.; Smithsonian, Davis, Charleston,
McCready, Mott & Co.; Marion, Jordan, Philadelphia, J. Hand;
Helene, Derrickson, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Alba-Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Phebe, Morrow, Havana,
Dollner, Potter & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Feb. 4, treasure and pass, to D. B. Allen.
Steamship State of Georgia, Garvin, Savannah, mdse, and pass, to T. Richardson & Co. Feb. 11, 35 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Keystone State, hence bound. South. Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, mdse, and pass, to Hi B. Cromwell & Co. Was detained off the Highlands il bours by

Steamship Huntsville, Fort, Savannah, mase, and pass, to fig.

B. Cromwell & Co. Was detained off the Highlands II bours by fog.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, mase, and pass, to St. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Rosnoke, Couch, Richmond, &c., mase, and pass, to Ludiam & Heincken.

Ship Free Trade, Storer, London 39 days, in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co. Jan. 14, lat. 45, lon. 39 26, fell in with the wreck of Br. bark E. Fallaton (of Hartlepool), waterlogged and abandomed & boats gone; supposed the crew had been taken off.

Ship Arnold Honloger (Frus.), Hashagen, Rotterdam Dee, 23, male, and 55 pass, to C. Lulling. Jan. 2, off Start Point, had a heavy gale from W., and shipped a sea; stove house on deck, and filled the cabin.

Ship De Israeli (Br., of Pictou), Cameron, Liverpool 47 days, salt to McCall & Frith. Feb. 10, lat. 37 9, lon. 73, spoke the bark Dolphin, from New-Orleans for Boston.

Bark Sarah, Andrews, Canton Oct. 25, sliks, &c., to master. Passed Java Head Nov. 24, Cape Good Hope Dec. 24, crossed the Kenton Latton for New-York.

Hark Gazelle of New-Haven), Rhodes, Port Spain Trinidad, Il days, cocco, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons of New-Haven, No. date, off Cape May, passed a vessel sunk; apparently a largosch:

Bark Morning Star (of New-Haven), Hillard, Molaga Dec. 21,

date, off Cape May, passed a vessel sunk; apparently a largoschr.

Bark Morning Star (of New-Haven), Hillard, Malaga Dec. 21,
and Gibraltar Jan. 9, fruit, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Beat
through the Straita against W. winds, and left a fleet of upward
of 800 sail at and near Gibraltar wind bound.

Bark O. Blanchard (Br., of Jersey), Gifford, Rio Janeiro 43
days, coffee to G. Moke & Co. Experienced heavy weather; lost
foretopsail yard, split sails, &c.

Bark Albertina, Barton, Havana Feb. 1, sugar, cigars, &c., to,
M. Taylor & Co. Saw a bark bound in; supposed the Express,
hence.

M. Taylor & Co. Saw abar bound in suppose the Expense.

Bark Charles Bremer (of Rockland), Gould, Bathurst Jan. 12, hides, &c., to R. W. Trundy.

Bark Roanoke Thompson, Rio Janeiro Dec. 15, coffee to Kirk-land & Von Sachs.

Bark Escoriaza, Ryder, Havana 3 days, sugar, &c., to Mora Broc., Nawarro & Co.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, St. Thomas 10 days, old iron, &c., to Bishop & Bros., of New Haven.

Brig Tempest (of Wiscasset), McCobb., Matanzas Feb. 1, sugar, to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Selled in company with bark Amj. F. Chase, for New York. Feb. 10, Barnegat bearing W. 8 miles, saw the main boom of a schr.; supposed to be fast to a sunken vessel. vessel:

Big Santa Clara (of Eastport), Ellingwood, Matanzas Jan. 31,
sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Feb. 1, off Cape Florida, was in company with the bark Indian Queen, from Matanzas for Falmouth,

pany with the bark Indian Queen, from Matanzas for Falmouth, Eng.

Brig Hedley Vickars (Bt., of Maitland, N. S.), Murphy, Anguilla 14 days, salt to Leaycraft & Co. Feb. 8, lat. 33 10, lon. 734

7. spoke brig Josephus, of and for Baitlimore, from Mexico.

Brig Orient (of Pictou), Waters, Matanzas 10 days, sugar and melado to Rensuid, Francofs & Co. Feb. 11, lat. 32 90, lon. 73 11, passed brig Scotland, bound E.

Brig Mauricio (Hol.), Schreuder, Curscoa 17 days, hides and fusite to Dovale.

Brig Kosmopoliet (Hol.), Brandts, Amsterdam 72 days, mdee. to Hasermeyer & Brunn.

Brig Grace Worthington, Freether, Nuevitas Feb. 2, sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig H. B. Emery, Perkins, Buenos Ayris 59 days, hides to master.

master.

Schr. Elizabeth Segar (of Mystic). Hillyer, Pensacols via Keyl West (where she put in to repair sails) Is days, lumber to master. Bound to Providence. Feb. 11, 46 miles S. of Sandy Hook, passed a herm, brig bound to an Eastern port, with fore topgallant mast, gone and sails pretty much all split. The E. S. has experienced heavy weather; off Hatteras, had a heavy gale from S. W. to S. Sch. Z. Pelsacket B. Schen, S. P. Sch. Z. Pelsacket B. Schen, S. P. Schen, S.

N. E.
Schr. Z. Paine (of Bucksport), Jones. Remedios 10 days, sugarand melasaes to R. P. Buck & Co. Salled in company with schr. Volunteer. Brown, for Boston.
Schr. M. Wrightington (of Dennis). Baxter, Kingston, Jam. Jan. 31, coffee and logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co.
Schr. A. J. DeRossett, Brown, Wilmington, N. C., naval stores Schr. A. J. DeRossett, Brown, Wilmington, N. C., navai storest to Jones Smith & Co.

Schr. Marine, McKee, Wilmington, N. C., 4 days, navai storest to E. S. Powell

Schr. R. H. Hawley, Pritchard, Cape Hatterns Iniet 2 days, corn to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Mary, Smith, Fredericksburg 3 days, corn to Wm. H., Newman & Co.

Schr. Francis Rurritt, Salyer, Newbern, N. C., 2 days, navai storest to C. B. Dibble & Co.

Schr. Codrey, Grace, Wilmington, N. C., 6 days, navai storest Bound to Boston; put in for a larabor.

Schr. James L. Bewley, Button, Delaware 2 days, grain to R. B. Bernel & B. B. Bernel & B. D. Barrett.
Schr. Morilla, Pettigrew, Virginia 2 days, oysters. Bound to

New-Haven. Schr. W. S. Robbins, Munroe, Washington, N. C., 3 days, cot-ton, &c., to B. Blossom & Son. Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, mdse. and pass. to E. H. Rockwell. or Charles Osgood, Deer, Norwich, mdse. to E. S. Mari tin.
Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, mdse, to I. Odell.
Steamer Petrel. Young, Providence, mdse, to I. Odell.
BELOW—1 ship, name unknown; brig Robert Reed, from St,
Indrews; brig Will o' the Wisp, from Curacoa.
WIND—Sunset, E., with fog; meridian, do.; sunset, S. S. W.,
Ind clear.

Disasters, &c.

THE BRIG ADA, from Palermo, arrived at Baltimore Feb. 11, and reports, 8th inst., in the Gulf, experienced heavy W. gales, which knocked her down, and for ten hours the sea was making a clean breach over her, filling the decks with water; lost salis, rights, &c. a clean breach over her, and for Baltimore, from Rotterdam, was readed at St. Thomas and would be sold in February. Hosvox, Feb. 12.—Ship Charger got off without assistance, and apparently unit jured.—By teigraph.

PONYLAND, Feb. 12.—An unknown bark is ashore on Banga leand, supposed to be British, from New-York, in ballast. Sho will be a total loss. A very heavy S. E. gale is blowing here.

Boots, Shoes, &r.

\$450 NAPOLEON TAP BOOTS—A new sewed BOOTS, at JONES'S, Nos. 10 and 12 Ann at.

Groceries and Provisions.

TEAS, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.

25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever disred; \$100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at anction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify, dive mea a call, and you also will be estimed that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, \$5, \$64 and \$650. Groceries and Provisions.

Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from THOMAS R. AGNEW,

No. 260 Greenwich et., and No. 59 Murray-st., New-York.

Goods delivered free in the city.